Name: _____ Hour: ____ Date: _____

Physics: Refraction and Lenses HW

SUBSTANCE	n	SUBSTANCE	n
benzene carbon tetrachloride cubic zirconia diamond ethyl alcohol	1.501 1.461 2.20 2.419 1.361	glass, crown glass, flint glycerin ice (at 0°C) quartz, fused	1.52 1.66 1.473 1.309 1.458
fluorite	1.434	water	1.333

Indices of Refraction for Various Substances

Set 1: Snell's Law

1. Light traveling in air enters a slab of a transparent substance. The incident ray makes an angle of 41.3° with the normal, and the refracted ray makes an angle of 25.9° with the normal. Find the index of refraction of the transparent substance.

2. Find the angle of refraction for light that enters water from air at an angle of 28.4° to the normal.

3. Fill in the missing spaces in the table.

	from (medium)	to (medium)	Θi	Θr
a.	crown glass	flint glass	29.5°	
b.	air		17.4°	12.7°
c.	quartz	diamond	34.2°	

Set 3: Lenses

11. A bottle is placed 23.4 cm in front of a converging lens with a focal length of magnitude 18.2 cm. Find the image distance and the magnification. Decide real/virtual and inverted/upright.

12. A detective examines a clue by holding his magnifying glass (a converging lens) 7.73 cm away from an object. The magnifying glass has a focal length of magnitude 11.6 cm. Find the image distance <u>and</u> the magnification. Decide real/virtual and inverted/upright.

13. A key is placed 24.0 cm in front of a diverging lens having a focal length of magnitude 10.6 cm. Find the image distance and the magnification. Decide real/virtual and inverted/upright.

Set 4: Critical Angle

- 14. Find the critical angle for light traveling from benzene into air.
- 15. Determine the critical angle for light traveling from glycerin into ice.
- 16. Calculate the critical angle for light traveling from diamond into fluorite.

17. Which has a smaller critical angle in air, carbon tetrachloride or cubic zirconia? Show your work.